

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, Omaha, Nebraska.

The path of a Nebraska democratic boss is by no means strewn with roses.

DR. MILLER never was much of a mathematician, and he freely confesses that the study of Euclid rather stupefies him.

The political perambulations are not being knocked down very fast in Nebraska. The poles of the fighting factions don't quite reach.

SAN FRANCISCO has a yellow fever scare. The arrival of a vessel with Yellow Jack on board has created almost as much alarm as a case of cholera.

HAS United States Marshal Bierbower taken any steps towards compelling the cattlemen in Western Nebraska to remove their fences from the public domain?

To a man up a tree it would seem that in the Greco-Roman contest that is now going on among the Nebraska spoliators the Brown-Morton combination is on top.

MR. LEWELLYN has resigned his position as agent of the Mesquero Apache. Here is a good opening for some valiant bald-headed democratic warrior from Nebraska.

MR. GLADSTONE is in pretty good physical condition. The air of Norway has braced him up considerably. On Monday he walked a distance of eighteen miles, without apparent fatigue, and it is quite probable that on his return to England he will walk back into power.

A COLORADO ranchman, who refused to remove his fences from government land, and resisted arrest, has been shot in the leg. This is a warning to Nebraska trespassers who have fenced in the public domain. Unless they obey the president's order Marshal Bierbower is likely to get after them with a gun.

MR. PATTEN insists on raising the rent for the room occupied as a city jail. We would suggest that the city vacate the entire building and secure better quarters elsewhere. Mr. Patten will find it very difficult to secure tenants for his old rookery, which is nothing more nor less than a dangerous fire-trap, and it ought to be condemned as a nuisance.

The fight between the Miller-Boyd and Morton-Brown factions of the democracy has been renewed with redoubled vigor. With reference to this fight the Bee is in the position of the California woman who, while witnessing a rough and tumble scrimmage between her husband and a bear, kept shouting, "Go it, husband; go it, bear!"

The hackmen, who pay an annual license, very properly ask the city council to pass an ordinance compelling every person who engages in the transportation of passengers to and from the fair grounds to take out a yearly license. It is hardly fair for the owners of all sorts of vehicles to take advantage of fair week without contributing to the city revenue, and being under city regulations the same as licensed hackmen, with whose business they seriously interfere.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has received a great deal of credit from the newspapers, more especially from the democratic and mugwump sheets, for his recent order relieving detached officers from their present duties and ordering them to join their regiments. This order has been pronounced the "resurrection of the army," as it was generally supposed that there were hundreds of officers who had for years been on detached duty and leading a holiday life in the large cities and elsewhere. The fact is, however, that there are only seventeen officers who are affected by this order. So it will be seen that this is not very much of a resurrection after all. But the order is a good one, even if there had been only two or three officers to whom it applied.

THE Chicago Tribune says that the bill of complaint filed by the Union Pacific against the Omaha Belt Railway company "reveals as near a little scheme for gobbling up a railroad as has ever come to light, and unmistakably shows Mr. Gould's fine Italian hand." As Mr. Gould is the most successful railway go-getter in this country we should not be surprised to see him get away with the belt railway. He knows a good thing when he sees it, and if he will only go on and complete the enterprise, upon the success of which certain important Omaha railroad extensions depend, the people of this city will be glad to see him shake his fine Italian hand. It is certain that the Union Pacific has neither the inclination nor the money to build the belt line, and is acquiescing with its dog-in-the-manger policy. It doesn't want to see any body else do it.

NO MORE DESERT IN NEBRASKA.

There was a time when western Nebraska—all that part lying west of Kearney—was considered a part of the Great American Desert and totally unfit for agricultural purposes. This belief has proved very beneficial to the cattle men whose herds have for years ranged over the nutritious grass lands undisturbed by the invading homesteaders, who looked elsewhere for locations. The cattle men have naturally tried to keep alive the impression concerning western Nebraska in hopes that they would never be disturbed, but during the last few years it has been practically demonstrated that the so-called desert lands of western Nebraska are as productive as any in the state. The result is that settlers are crowding into that section, and are rapidly converting the "desert" into productive farms and blooming gardens and orchards. There was a time when a scarcity of rain was the great drawback in that section of the state, but climatic changes have no doubt been brought about by the railroads, the planting of trees, and other causes, and now there is an abundant rainfall every season. It is evident that the cattle-herds must go, as they are now being constantly pushed to the west and north by the settlers who are taking possession of the lands in the counties of Dawson, Lincoln, Keith, Cheyenne, and other western counties tributary to the Union Pacific. The extreme western county of Cheyenne, is among the last to invite the farmer. There was a time when a farmer would have been called an idiot to locate in that county, and besides he would have faced hard at the hands of the cattle-rangers. It is not so to-day, however, as he is welcomed there by the people of the enterprising little city of Sidney who have discovered beyond a shadow of a doubt that the lands in that county are well adapted for agricultural purposes, and there is more to be gained by their cultivation than in permitting them to remain as mere pasture grounds.

That our assessment valuation is outrageously low no one will deny. It is less to-day than it was in 1870, when Omaha had less than one-third of its population and less than one-quarter of its public and private improvements, and when property was generally depressed. The increase in the value of property in the last fifteen years ranges from 200 to 1,000 per cent. That the assessment has not been increased proportionately is a fact known to everybody. The result is that the city finds itself in an embarrassing financial condition and something must be done. The only relief is in raising the assessment, and the proposition now before the city council to increase the valuation of property to 25 per cent should be adopted by the board of equalization, to which it has been referred. It is the only way out of the difficulty. It is argued by some that this assessment will operate more against the poor than against the rich. It may be true, and it probably is, that the poor pay more taxes proportionately than the rich. But what is the fault? Are not the city authorities to blame for it? If they would only compel the assessors to make an impartial appraisal of property then the rich and poor would pay their proper proportion of taxes. The trouble has been that the assessors, as a rule, have put altogether too low a valuation on the property of the rich, who are able in many ways to influence the assessors, while the property of the poor has been appraised at a much higher rate proportionately. The rich are enabled to conceal much of their property, while everything belonging to a poor man is in sight. When we have a fair assessment then we will have equal taxation, and not before. The duty of the council is not only to raise the assessment but to see that everybody is treated alike in the reapportionment of property.

If, as is stated in the petition in that injunction suit, the Union Pacific derives from Omaha a large proportion of the freight and passenger business carried over its own and tributary lines, and that "the rapidly-growing city of Omaha requires the extension of tracks, switches, etc., into every portion of the city for the purpose of reaching warehouses, manufacturing, etc.," then why has not the Union Pacific proceeded with the construction of the belt railway instead of allowing the enterprise to die a slow death? Why does it now, when men are ready with money to complete it, stand in the way of its resurrection and progress? Can it give to the people of Omaha any assurance that it would—even if it obtained an injunction against the belt line syndicate—go on with the work? The people of Omaha do not care very much who builds the belt railway so long as it is built. Valuable lands having been condemned and the right of way granted, thus exempting a great deal of property from taxation, it is only a matter of right that some one should be permitted to complete the belt road. Hereafter no railroad right of way should be granted unless upon condition that the road shall be completed within a certain period.

A BAPTIST church in Dakota has devised a new scheme to raise money. A liberal member gave a large tract of land, and the people held a ploughing bee. Next season the church will have several thousand bushels of wheat if the weather is propitious and the grasshoppers do not put in an appearance.

The Spanish people are very indignant over Germany's assumption with regard to the possession of the Caroline Islands, and declare her conduct is an inexcusable violation of international law. The seizure of the islands by Germany cannot be

considered anything but a gross outrage. These countless reefs and islands lie due east of the Philippines. They were discovered by Spain, have always been owned by it, and bear the name given them in 1680 in honor of Charles II. They are many of them islands of great productivity, and are of sufficient value to make their seizure something more than a sentimental wrong.

That Lincoln paper which objects to the Omaha Bee prying into the affairs of Lancaster county evidently does not like the establishment of a new bureau in that city by the Bee. The Lincoln paper seems to forget that the people of this state are interested in the business transacted at the capital, and it makes the mistake of calling the business of the state the affairs of Lancaster county. The main object of the Bee in maintaining a bureau at the state capital is to furnish the people with full and reliable news reports from the seat of government.

The Chicago Tribune cannot see why the railroads east of the Missouri—meaning the Iowa trunk lines—should help the Union Pacific in building up the Omaha stock yards. The people of Omaha cannot see why the eastern roads should wish to obstruct the progress of this city, nor can the Omaha merchants and shippers understand why they should any longer be compelled to assist in building up Chicago if they get nothing but unjust discrimination in return. Suppose the trade of Omaha was diverted to St. Louis, how would Chicago like it? It can be done if retaliation is necessary.

The Chicago papers seem to have a good deal to say about the howl made by the people of Omaha concerning the treatment of this city by the eastern railroads. The howl had the desired effect of causing a thorough discussion of the subject, and a postponement of definite action upon Commissioner Fairbank's unfair proposition. We would suggest that Omaha get up more howls—long and loud—in the future, whenever she is not fairly treated. We ought to have begun howling years ago.

The resignation of County Clerk Leavitt imposes upon the commissioners the duty of appointing a successor to fill the unexpired term, which runs to January 1st. As a matter of courtesy, the commissioners should appoint a competent and honest republican, as the republicans elected their candidate to the office, but as the board is composed of two democrats and one republican, the chances are two to one that Mr. Leavitt's successor will not be a republican.

The fact that Senator Oke has begun a vigorous anti-prohibition campaign in Texas by declaring that the temperance movement is "a political movement, aimed at and intended to overthrow the democratic party," leads the Philadelphia Record to offer to wager a small amount that Mr. Oke did not regard this movement as quite so alarming when it was noticed in Ohio and aimed at the republican party.

The bill of complaint filed by the Union Pacific against the Omaha Belt Railway company contains a confession which, even at this late day, is decidedly refreshing and comforting to the people of Omaha. The Union Pacific admits, in language that is plain, that "the city of Omaha furnishes it a large amount of business, and that it is to a large extent the eastern terminus" of that railroad.

The only privilege Dr. Miller asked for in the distribution of spots was the appointment of Mr. Pritchett as United States district attorney. It is getting late in the season, and winter will soon be here. It is feared that Mr. Pritchett's commission has been sidetracked, and that he will be left out in the cold.

EVERY eminent Englishman who visits this country seems to think it his duty to deliver a course of lectures. Even such a big gun as Canon Farrar is no exception to the rule. He is soon to visit the United States, and the announcement is made that he has "consented" to lecture in the large cities.

As between the Union Pacific and the Omaha Belt Line railway, and as between Charles Francis Adams and Jay Gould, the Omaha Herald is just now on the fence. When forced to fall over on one side or the other, it is safe to say that it will tumble on the Union Pacific side.

The Congo country is proving nothing but a grave-yard for the Europeans who have gone there. Fifty per cent. of them have died, and the balance are liable to follow suit. It is a good country to keep away from.

It has been sometime since we have heard anything of Ex-City Clerk Jewett. He now looms up as a candidate for county clerk, and hopes to be appointed successor to Mr. Leavitt.

The geometrical problems of Euclid are a little too complex for solution by the Herald's mathematician, who has been obliged to call upon Charles H. Brown for information.

The crop of candidates for county offices promises to be as large this season as in any previous year.

The fight between the Union Pacific and the Omaha Belt Railway company is getting to be a pretty lively family row.

SEASIDE PLEASURES.

Atlantic City is the only resort on the coast

that is taking any interest in base ball this season.

Bicycle riding is becoming very popular at Atlantic City.

The Thousand Islands are said to be almost 1,000 in number.

Artesian well water is sold at Asbury Park at five cents per gallon.

A young Philadelphia widow is the most daring robber at Cape May.

At Narragansett Pier it is the widows that do most of the flirting.

Not many titled noblemen are seen at the watering places this season.

The prevailing rate of board for pigs in the White Mountains is \$3 a week.

Old Ocean Beach has been overrun and is no longer the famous place it was.

Atlantic City has more southern visitors this season than ever before in its history.

At all the places there is a wall about there not being enough young men to flirt with.

One of the belles at White Sulphur Springs decorates her pony with red and white roses.

Some of the young ladies at Cape May are wearing fish-colored stockings with their white dresses.

Big Galenborough hats are all the go and are very popular with ultra fashionable belles, especially for driving.

Several old admirals are at Richfield village, and some of them look like prizefighters.

Private poker games are the rage among the men at Cape May, and in some instances high stakes are played for.

Young men are scarce at the resorts than they were. At some places crowded with visitors there is a declining number.

There is a crying need of men—young men—in the wilderness of women at Narragansett Pier. The hotel places where the world like the piazzas of young ladies seminars.

Immense white sun shades are the proper things to carry at Saratoga. They complete a white costume better than any color, soft or otherwise, and are very popular with the white-shaded ladies on the cushions beside her, and a white sun shade over her head, the Saratoga girl feels that wings would be a superfluity.

Thus far perfect peace and absolute quiet have prevailed at Lake George, where the rivals collectively do not number as many as hotel keepers have the appearance and manners of men who have been in large quantities of indigo—they are so blue; and the only thing that really places them is to hear of civil times elsewhere.

On a clear day, when the mountain outline is distinct, it may be observed that the three southern peaks, as seen from Castille, form the figure of a man lying on his back, the head being elevated by the French road, the knees down the appearance of a Grecian female face, in profile, resting against them. It may be poor old Rip Van Winkle and his wife—both asleep, and for once, at least, in harmony.

Lo Grand Reportage.

The fortnightly Review.

Lo grand reportage, which means generally an interview, was introduced into French journalism after 1870, and was ostensibly borrowed from the Americans. It is looked upon by the French as a sort of porters as their patron saint, because he was the first who consented to be cross-questioned by M. de Blowitz and certain of his own compatriots—a fact which allowed the witty statesman to communicate to the world a quantity of things which he was delighted to publish, and to which he gave the importance of an interview. It is a sort of a grand reportage, which he has extended its domain to all classes of society, even to the demimonde, whose heroines now have their dinner parties reported in the Gil Blas between an exquise "fantaisie" by Theodore de Banville, a profound and philosophical article by Henri Foulquier, and an artistic and picturesque story by Catulle Mendès. The promiscuity of Parisian life under the third republic is naturally reflected in the press. The Frenchman, too, was born to be interviewed; he likes it, and sends his card and compliments to the reporter who on his side enjoys his task and flatters himself that his articles, which he collects in a volume at the end of each year, have given the death blow to those old-fashioned secret memoirs, which used to relate all sorts of trivial and amusing facts fifty years after they had lost all interest. The first class French reporter now earns a comfortable salary of 15,000 francs a year, and even more, in his amusing business of receiving the confessions of kings, mountebanks, and other members of society. He is a skilled workman who deserves encouragement and admiration, for he contributes very largely to the amusement of his contemporaries, besides giving satisfaction to the vanity and self-love of the most eminent and notorious of them; furthermore, he is to a certain extent a writer, an artist, and a critic. He must know how to present his matter with a certain literary elegance; and as in writing a piece for the stage, as in writing a reporting article, there is, as M. Sarcey would say, always a scene a faire, the one great scene on which the effect of the whole piece depends. The very language, too, helps the reporter. The conversational quality of the French tongue explains many features of the modern French newspaper. The French journalist naturally talks to his readers, and excels above all things in the caustic, a form of literature which not only favors the manifestation of the writer's personality, but indeed owes its savor and piquancy to the free expression of that personality. Hence the aversion of the French to the editorial "we," and hence the prevalence of signed and personal journalism.

The Remedies Nature Supplies is Vegetables.

Good Housekeeping.

At this particular season of the year, nature bountifully supplies us with much that is cooling in the way of fruit and summer vegetables, which are not only delicious articles of food, but are really health-preserving for often a slight indisposition of children, or older persons, can be readily restored in the use of these culinary remedies. Spinach has a direct effect upon complaints of the kidneys, the common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble. Asparagus purifies the blood, celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a sure cure for rheumatism, and neuralgia, tomatoes are good for the bowels, and cucumbers are excellent appetizers. Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system, beans are very nutritious and strengthening vegetables, white onions, garlic, leeks, and shallots, all of which are stimulant, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system and the power of the stomach, and increasing the vitality of the system. Red onions are an excellent diuretic and the white ones are recommended as a remedy for indigestion. They are tonic and nutritious. A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs. We might go through the entire list and find each vegetable possessing its especial mission of cure, and it will be plain to every housekeeper that a vegetable diet should be partly adopted at this period of the year and will prove of great advantage to the health of the family.

Insure in the Home Fire of Omaha.

A HARRING SCENE.

A Stricken Mother Forbids the Almighty to Take Away Her Boy.

A harrowing death-bed scene occurred at Erie, Pa., last Friday night, which will probably result in a charge of murder or manslaughter against Mrs. H. S. Schell, who some weeks ago, it is said, struck Eddie Cook, a fourteen-year-old boy, on the back with a broomstick for trespassing on her premises. A hideous cancer-like growth appeared on the spot, and soon involved the entire trunk, death being declared inevitable. The district attorney took the case to court, and told Eddie that in a few hours he would be dead. The announcement caused the little fellow to tremble for a moment and tears glistened in his eyes. The mother, who had cherished hopes until now, threw herself across the bed and passionately forbade the Almighty to take her child. In the hope of comforting her Eddie said, "It won't be very hard to die, mother. Pray for God to make it easy." The officers led the poor woman out, and the child, raising his wasted hand, was sworn by the magistrates. The oath was taken opportunely, for shortly afterwards Eddie succeeded and death came easily. Mrs. Schell has been placed under arrest pending the investigation. It is by no means certain yet that her alleged blow originated the fatal growth.

The Cable Road to Chicago.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

All of the new methods for shortening time and space in great cities the most perfect hitherto is that of the cable system. If one horse can supply the place of a dozen, and still more, if a stationary engine two miles away can eliminate horses used entirely and furnish more and more rapid accommodation, the gain directly in comfort and indirectly in the spread of the population is incalculable. That the cable system presents the highest degree of excellence yet attained for city travel needs no demonstration. A short experience was necessary to habituate the public to the cable cars. But, now that we are all familiar with them, every one knows precisely how to deal with them.

The cable company have done a work that thinking people will not fail to recognize. Abused and vilified, as all good things are; denounced, as every step of progress has been; every man, woman, and child in Chicago now points to the cable cars as one of the most valuable and progressive enterprises in Chicago. The cable cars are a quite a chuckle as he does homage to his own superior knowledge at the expense of the mystified looks and questions of his country cousin. We all feel ourselves on a higher plane of intelligence from our being a part of the city with the cable railroad, as well as the other institutions that constitute the pride of Chicago. No wonder this system has been a success. Over 100 trip cars and more than 300 box cars constantly passing, always occupied and in the mornings and evenings crowded, an army of workmen, and a finance system away up in the millions, present the idea of great public usefulness. This is not one man of us who would not be proud to own a slice, notwithstanding all the detraction of "early days." It is well known that the cable road has not only increased the value of all real property along the route, but everywhere within convenient access of that route. The extension of the same system through the portions of our chief thoroughfares, not yet occupied will be hailed with delight by every man owing a fifty-foot lot.

No man can contend that the cable company has not provided locomotion good, cheap, and effective. They deserve their success. The rate of speed is far greater than that attained from a motive power of horses, while the condition of the track is infinitely superior. The cable car system constitutes the finest method of locomotion ever introduced here or elsewhere.

Lo Petit Journal.

The fortnightly Review.

The greatest French newspaper is the one-cu Petit Journal, the circulation of which at the present moment exceeds 900,000, and before the end of the year, thanks to the excitement of election time, it will certainly reach the unprecedented circulation of 1,000,000 copies a day. According to the latest statistics, there are in France about six millions of persons who read newspapers, and admitting that each copy of the Petit Journal is read by three or four persons, which is a low average, one may say that the Petit Journal is read by half the reading population of France. The Saturday literary supplement of the Petit Journal, although it has only just completed the first year of its existence, has already attained a circulation of 200,000 copies, and is able to promise its readers original contributions by Zola, Halévy, Sardou, Dumas, Gervais, Daudet, etc. The results obtained by the Petit Journal are certainly marvelous, and its chief editor, M. Henri Rochefort (Thomas Grimm) has displayed remarkable tact and moderation in working the paper up to its present position. Owing to the immense number and variety of its readers, its articles must be absolutely in the expression of opinion. A single word too strong, too decided, too positively expressive, to one direction is enough to cause an immediate decrease of 30,000 or 40,000 in the circulation. Even in the statement of mere news—a direct accident, for instance—the slightest departure from the strict moderation is immediately felt in the sales. The choice of the feuilletons is equally delicate. Bologny, Jules de Gastyne, Jules Mary, Montpin, Bouvier, and Emile Rochefort, are the favorites, and the publication of a sentimental romance of the latter kind, for instance, would result in a loss of 100,000 readers, while a feuilleton by some other writer will cause a corresponding diminution. The militant influence of the Petit Journal may be very great. At the time, for instance, of Marshal MacMahon's attempted coup d'état in 1877, the steady, calm, and impartial manner in which the Petit Journal treated the matter, and its attitude in favor of the republic was decisive in securing France from the grip of the reactionaries. At this moment, now that politics are dull, the Petit Journal owes the increase of its circulation mainly to its excellent and useful articles on practical matters, savings banks, and everything that concerns the economy and interests of those who work. We must not forget, also, the great attraction of two romances feuilletons. Since this method of publication was discovered by the founders of La Sicte, about 1840, no newspaper in France has been able to exist without a feuilleton novel. The Petit Journal has not been able to escape this attempt to displease with it was made by the Franco-American Matin, but

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MILITARY MATTERS.

Improvements at Fort Russell—An Interesting Collection of Army Items.

Gen. Dandy, Department Quartermaster, returned yesterday from Cheyenne where he has been for the past few days, overlooking the work of construction of the new buildings which are being erected at that post.

The new buildings comprise six company barracks, one set field officers quarters, one commissary building, one old house and one engine house. Gen. Dandy says that the work of construction is progressing rapidly and that the buildings will probably be ready for occupancy November 1st.

Maj. T. H. Stanton, paymaster at Salt Lake, has been granted leave of absence for ten days.

An order has been issued by Adjutant General Drum as follows:

In view of the great number of applicants for enlistment it has become necessary to restrict all recruitment for the service, to enlistments within the prescribed limit, and original enlistments of the very best men.

At a court martial recently held at Fort Omaha Commissary Sergeant George L. Stoney was found guilty of being drunk and sentenced to be passed upon him to the effect that he shall forfeit out of his wages the sum of \$6 per month for the period of six months, and be confined to the limits of the post for four months. Adjutant General Brock, however, remitted two months of the confinement and forfeiture.

First Lieutenant Ballard S. Humphrey, of the Ninth cavalry, has been detailed recruiting officer for the department of the Platte. He will have his headquarters at Fort R. Blinn.

The commanding officer at Fort Douglas has been ordered to send by way of Carter Station, Cheyenne and Omaha, to Fort Leavenworth military prison the following convicts, recently sentenced: Albert Keep, Patrick McCarthy, Thomas A. Dalton, M. J. Maloney, Thomas Hale and Robert C. Hoelt. Along the route the guard in charge of these men will receive additions to the list at Carter Station, Cheyenne, Omaha, and Omaha, to Fort Leavenworth military prison the following convicts, recently sentenced: Albert Keep, Patrick McCarthy, Thomas A. Dalton, M. J. Maloney, Thomas Hale and Robert C. Hoelt. Along the route the guard in charge of these men will receive additions to the list at Carter Station, Cheyenne, Omaha, and Omaha, to Fort Leavenworth military prison the following convicts, recently sentenced: Albert Keep, Patrick McCarthy, Thomas A. Dalton, M. J. Maloney, Thomas Hale and Robert C. Hoelt. 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